

The specimen just described is "the beautiful new Goat-sucker" of which Mr. Sharpe says he is not aware that I had published any description*. I can, however, assure him that the description of this fine bird was written more than twelve months ago; but I think it right to make him aware that I have deferred its publication until the present opportunity.

My young friend Mr. Sharpe seems equally anxious to be made acquainted with the fact whether I had published on another Madagascar bird, of which he says, I "was inclined to consider it undescribed"—an opinion which Mr. Sharpe himself once entertained; but he afterwards kindly informed me that it might be *Cossypha imerina* of Dr. Hartlaub, though he at the same time pointed out some differences that existed between it and Dr. Hartlaub's description. These differences he still refers to in his paper, and also further states that he "cannot guarantee the absolute correctness of his identification." From these remarks I am led to infer that it may *yet* be an unnamed species, as we both formerly considered it; and, should our conjecture hereafter prove to be right, then I would venture to propose that it should be designated as

Cossypha Sharpei, G. R. Gr.

Cossypha imerina, Sharpe *nec* Hartl. in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 316,

where copious descriptions are given of several phases that the bird in question undergoes: these, therefore, need not be repeated here.

The chief reason for referring to this trivial matter is to satisfy Mr. Sharpe that I had not hitherto published or even written in reference to this bird.

LIII.—*Notice of Spiders captured by Miss Hunter in Montreal, Upper Canada, with Descriptions of Species supposed to be new to Arachnologists.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe **OCTONOCULINA.**

Family **LYCOSIDÆ.**

Genus **LYCOSA**, Latr.

Lycosa canadensis, n. sp.

Length of an immature female $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$, breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$;

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 317.

length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

The cephalothorax is long, glossy, sparingly clothed with short hairs, compressed before, truncated in front, and rounded on the sides, which are depressed and marked with furrows converging towards a narrow, slight indentation in the median line of the posterior region; it is of a brownish-yellow colour, the cephalic region, where the eyes are situated, being black; a broad, irregular, brown band, mingled with yellowish-brown, extends along each side, the lateral margins have a brownish-black hue, and two short, parallel, obscure, brown lines occur immediately behind the eyes. The falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ increase in breadth from the base to the extremity, which is rounded, and are somewhat inclined towards the lip, which is nearly quadrate. These parts have a pale-yellowish hue, the maxillæ being the palest, and the base of the lip the darkest. The sternum is heart-shaped, convex, sparingly supplied with hairs, and of a dull-yellow colour; the lateral margins, which are jet-black, meet at its posterior extremity, where they form a somewhat bifid spot. The eyes resemble those of other species of the genus with regard to their disposition and relative size, the dimensions of the four small ones forming the anterior transverse row being equal or nearly so. The legs are long, provided with hairs and sessile spines, and are of a pale-yellowish hue, with obscure soot-coloured annuli, which are most conspicuous on their inferior surface; the fourth pair is much longer than the second, which rather surpasses the third (the anterior legs were missing); each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is very minute. The palpi are long, of a pale-yellowish hue, and have a small pectinated claw at their extremity. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projects over the base of the cephalothorax, and is thinly clothed with short adpressed pale hairs; the colour of the upper part and sides is black; a red-brown band extends from the anterior extremity of the former more than a third of its length along the middle, and on each side of it there is a longitudinal line of the same hue; a row of red-brown spots passes from the extremity of the median band to the coccyx, diminishing in size as they approach the latter; and on each side of this row there is another of the same hue; the sides are freckled with red-brown; the under part has a dull-yellow colour, and that of the coccyx and spinners is yellowish-white.

The immature female described above was the only specimen of this *Lycosa* comprised in the collection.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus PHILODROMUS, Walck.

Philodromus obscurus, n. sp.

Length of an immature female $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{5}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{10}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows, forming a crescent whose convexity is directed forwards; the lateral eyes, which are seated on small tubercles, are rather the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is short, broad, convex, glossy, compressed before, truncated in front, rounded on the sides, and depressed at the base; a broad, pale, brownish-yellow band extends from its anterior margin along the middle; and the sides, which are of a dark-brown colour, have a longitudinal row of minute yellowish-white spots near their superior border, and a few spots of the same hue on their lateral margin. The falces are short, cuneiform, vertical, and of a brownish-yellow hue, with a brown spot at their base, in front. The maxillæ are pointed at the extremity and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular and pointed at the apex; and the sternum is glossy and heart-shaped. These parts are of a pale yellowish-white colour, the base of the lip having a brown hue. The legs are provided with hairs and a few fine spines; they are of a pale brownish-yellow colour, and are marked with minute black spots, particularly on the femora, and with reddish-brown annuli at the joints; the second pair is the longest, then the first, and the third and fourth pairs are nearly equal in length; each tarsus is terminated by two curved pectinated claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are short, and resemble the legs in colour. The abdomen is ovoid, somewhat depressed, notched at its anterior extremity, and thinly clothed with pale hairs; the colour of the upper part is yellowish-grey; a pale-brown triangular spot, whose vertex is directed forwards, occurs at its anterior extremity, and is followed by four depressed brown spots forming a quadrangle, the posterior pair being much the most conspicuous; a brown line passes from each of the posterior spots to the yellowish-white coccyx, where the two meet, and numerous transverse curved rows of minute brown spots pass to the sides, which are of a dark-brown hue, their irregular superior margin being penetrated by several oblique white streaks; the colour of the under part is yellowish-white, and that of the

spinners brownish-yellow, the base of the superior pair being dark brown.

As the distribution of the colours of this small and immature specimen differs from that of all other species of the genus *Philodromus* of which I have any knowledge, I am induced to describe it as new to natural science.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Genus DRASSUS, Walck.

Drassus Hunteræ, n. sp.

Length of the female (not including the spinners) $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{6}$; breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{2}{5}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{5}{16}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, parallel, slightly curved rows, whose convexity is directed upwards; the intermediate eyes of the anterior row, which is the shorter, are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight, and the intermediate ones of the posterior row are the smallest. The cephalothorax is long, slightly compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, convex, glossy, with a small indentation in the median line of the posterior region; it is sparingly clothed with silky, adpressed, whitish hairs, interspersed with long, prominent, black ones, which are most abundant in the region of the eyes; its colour is black tinged with red, particularly in the median line. The falces are long, conical, vertical, prominent at the base, which is supplied with long black hairs, and are of a brownish-black hue tinged with red at the extremity. The maxillæ are curved towards the lip, enlarged and rounded at the extremity, with a large, oblique, transverse depression near the middle, and are of a red-brown hue. The lip is oval and rounded at the apex; the sternum is oval and sparingly supplied with whitish hairs. These parts are of a brownish-black hue, the extremity of the lip being tinged with red. The legs are long and provided with hairs; the third and fourth pairs have a few spines on the tibiæ and metatarsi; and the metatarsi and tarsi of all are supplied to a greater or less extent with hair-like papillæ on their inferior surface; the coxæ, genual joints, tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi have a reddish-yellow hue; the coxæ of the anterior legs are much the darkest, being strongly tinged with brown; and the colour of the femora is brownish-black; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two small, curved, pectinated claws. The palpi are long, and have a reddish-

yellow hue. The abdomen is oviform, somewhat depressed, the anterior extremity, which has the appearance of having been cut in a direct line across, projects slightly over the base of the cephalothorax, and has some long, prominent black hairs in front; it is clothed with short adpressed hairs, and is of a dull-black hue; a transverse white band occurs at the anterior extremity of the upper part, from each end of which a short line of the same hue is directed backwards; in the posterior region a white band surrounds a black space, which comprises a few rather obscure, angular white lines that have their vertices directed forwards; the spinners are black, prominent, and cylindrical, the inferior pair being the longest and most robust; the under part is of a dull-greyish colour in the middle, the branchial opercula have a yellow hue, and the colour of the vulva, which is somewhat crescent-shaped, is black slightly tinged with red.

Immature males that have to undergo their final ecdysis resemble the adult female in colour, but the white bands and lines are not so distinctly marked.

In connecting with this *Drassus* the name of Miss Hunter, of Carmarthen, I avail myself of the opportunity to express the obligation I am under to that lady for placing at my disposal the specimens of *Arachnida* collected by her in Montreal.

Drassus diversus, n. sp.

Length of an immature male (not including the spinners) $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{5}{12}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The cephalothorax is oval, somewhat pointed before, convex, glossy, thinly clothed with pale adpressed hairs, and has a slight, narrow indentation in the median line of the posterior region; it is of a dull-yellow colour, the sides are tinged with brown, and the lateral margins have a brownish-black hue. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, parallel, slightly curved rows, whose convexity is directed upwards; the intermediate eyes of the anterior row are the largest and darkest-coloured of the eight, and the intermediate ones of the posterior row are the smallest. The falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ are curved towards the lip, enlarged and rounded at the extremity, and have a small, oblique, transverse depression near the middle; the lip is oval, and rounded at the apex; and the sternum is oval; the legs are moderately long; all are provided with hairs, and the third and fourth pairs with sessile spines, and

the tarsi are sparingly supplied with hair-like papillæ on their inferior surface; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is rather the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two small, curved, pectinated claws; the imperfectly developed palpi are rather long. The colour of these parts is pale yellow, the lip having a tinge of red. The abdomen is oviform, somewhat depressed, and its anterior extremity, which has the appearance of having been cut in a right line across, projects very slightly over the base of the cephalothorax; it is thinly clothed with adpressed pale hairs, and is of a dull yellowish-white colour, the sides having a brownish-black hue, and the colour of the branchial opercula is yellow; two spots placed transversely on the upper part, near to its anterior extremity, and a transverse bar situated near the middle, are composed of coarse black hairs; the spinners are prominent and cylindrical, the inferior pair being the longest and most robust; their colour and that of the coccyx is yellowish-white.

The specimen from which the description was made was the only one of the species comprised in the collection.

Drassus vasifer.

Drassus vasifer, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. t. i. p. 620.

A single adult female of this species, which appears to be little known to arachnologists, was contained in the collection. I have also received a specimen of it from Toronto; and Walckenaer remarks that it has been found in the United States of North America.

Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

Genus ERGATIS, Blackw.

Ergatis diligens, n. sp.

Length of an immature female $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{2}$.

The eyes, which are nearly equal in size, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the intermediate ones of both rows form a square, and those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle and are near to each other. The cephalothorax is compressed before, convex in the cephalic region, but depressed and rounded in front; the sides and base are depressed, the former being marked with furrows, which converge towards the middle; a red-brown band extends along the middle, the colour of the

sides is dark brown tinged with red, and the lateral margins have a brownish-black hue. The falces are somewhat conical, vertical, and of a pale dull-yellowish hue. The maxillæ are inclined towards the lip, rounded at the extremity, which is more abruptly curved on the inner than on the outer side, and are rather darker-coloured than the falces. The lip and the sternum are oval, glossy, and of a dark-brown colour tinged with red, the former being much the palest at the apex. The legs are rather short, and of a pale-yellowish hue, with reddish-brown annuli; the first pair is the longest, then the second, the third pair is the shortest, and the metatarsal joint of each posterior leg is provided with a calamistrum composed of a single row of fine curved bristles; the palpi resemble the legs in colour. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax, and is clothed with whitish adpressed hairs; its colour is yellow; a black band, very narrow at its anterior and broad at its posterior part, passes from the anterior extremity to the middle of the upper side, and is followed by transverse, curved, confluent, black bars, which extend to the coccyx; the sides have a brownish-black hue, the under is paler than the upper side, and has a broad, imperfectly defined, longitudinal, reddish-brown band in the middle. The spinners are eight in number, and the two inferior ones are united throughout their entire length, the proximal extremities being without any definite mark of distinction.

This species is closely allied to *Ergatis annulipes*, but differs from it in colour and in the figure of the design on the upper part of the abdomen.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus THERIDION, Walck.

Theridion tepidariorum.

Theridion tepidariorum, C. Koch, Die Arachn. Band viii. p. 75, tab. 273. fig. 646, tab. 274. figs. 647, 648; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, part ii. p. 180, pl. 13. fig. 114.

This species has an extensive geographical distribution, being found in Europe, Asia, and America. It is probably a native of hot climates, as in Europe it usually inhabits conservatories, and may have been imported, as Koch conjectures, with exotic plants. A specimen of an adult female, comprised in the collection received from Miss Hunter, was discovered in winter between the sashes of one of the double windows of the house in which she resided.

Family EPEIRIDÆ.

Genus EPEÏRA, Walck.

Epeïra sericata.

Epeïra sericata, C. Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst. erstes Heft, p. 2; Die Arachn. Band xi. p. 110, tab. 385. figs. 914, 915; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, part ii. p. 328, pl. 23. fig. 238.
— *virgata*, Hahn, Die Arachn. Band ii. p. 26, tab. 46. fig. 113.

Epeïra sericata appears to be a common spider in Montreal. The collection contained numerous specimens, some of which were adult, and the others in various stages of growth.

Epeïra cucurbitina.

Epeïra cucurbitina, Walck., Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt. t. ii. p. 76; Latr., Gen. Crust. et Insect. t. i. p. 107; Sund., Vet. Acad. Handl. 1832, p. 245; Blackw., Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, part ii. p. 342, pl. 25. fig. 247.

Miranda cucurbitina, C. Koch, Die Arachn. Band v. p. 53, tab. 159. figs. 371, 372; titulus 5, Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl., De Aran. p. 34, tab. 1. fig. 5.

An immature female of this *Epeïra* was included in the collection.

LIV.—*On two undescribed Species of European Birds.* By R. B. SHARPE, F.L.S., Librarian to the Zoological Society of London, and H. E. DRESSER, F.Z.S. &c.

IN the course of our studies on the birds of the Western Palæarctic Region we have met with two birds which, as far as we can see, are deserving of specific separation from the species with which they have usually been classed. The first of these we designate

Picus Lilfordi, n. sp.

P. similis P. leuconoto, sed pileo coccineo et præcipue dorsi postici fasciis nigris conspicuis distinguendus.

This new species is closely allied to the *Picus leuconotus* of Northern Europe, but differs materially in its crimson crown and conspicuously barred rump. In the northern bird the head is vermilion and the rump pure white.

We have dedicated this species to Lord Lilford, the President of the British Ornithologists' Union, who shot the typical specimen in Epirus. Besides this example we have no less than eight Macedonian skins, collected by Dr. Krüper, as well as one sent us by Mr. Robson from Ortakeuy, in Turkey. A